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GREAT SPEECH
OF
Hon. Clement Laird Vallandigham,
Made at the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, on the 4th day of July, 1862.

Following the reading and adoption of the resolutions, loud and continuous calls were made for Mr. Vallandigham; and when he ascended the platform he was greeted with rapturous cheers. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President, and Fellow-Democrats of the State of Ohio: I am obliged again to regret that the lateness of the hour precludes me from addressing you, either in the manner or upon the particular subjects which otherwise I should prefer. This is my misfortune again to-day as last night; but speaking thus without premeditation, and upon such matters chiefly as may occur to me at the moment, if I should happen to get fairly under headway, it may turn out to be your misfortune. [Laughter.]

I congratulate the Democracy of Ohio, that in the midst of great public trial and calamity, of persecution for devotion to the doctrines of the fathers who laid deep and strong the foundations of the Constitution and the Union under which this country has grown great and been prosperous—the fathers, by whose principles one and all, the party to which we are proud to belong has always been guided—to-day we have assembled in numbers greater than at any former Convention in Ohio. I congratulate you that despite the threats which have been uttered, and the denunciations which have been poured out upon the time-honored and patriotic organization, peaceably and in quiet, with enthusiasm and earnestness of purpose, we are here met, and in harmony, which is the secret of strength, and the harbinger of success, have discharged the duties for which we are called together.—There was a time when it was questionable if in free America—in the United States—boasting of their liberties for more than eighty years—a party to which this country is indebted for all that is great and good and grand and glorious—would have been permitted peaceably to assemble to exercise its political rights and perform its political functions. Threats have even been made in times more recent, that this most essential of all political rights, secured to us by the precious blood of our fathers in seven years' revolutionary war, should no longer be enjoyed. The Democrats of our noble sister State of Indiana, second born daughter of the North-west, have been menaced wtihin the last ten days, with a military organization and the bayonet to put down their party. I hold in my hand a telegraphic despatch from the capital of that State, boasting of this infamous purpose. I will read it, gentlemen; because I know that the same dastardly menaces have been proclaimed against the Democrats of Ohio, and because I am here to-day to rebuke them as becomes a freeborn man who is resolved to perish.—[Great applause—in the midst of which the rest of the sentence was lost.]

Some months ago a Democratic State Convention was held in Indiana. It was a Convention of the party founded by Thomas Jefferson, and built up by a Madison and a Monroe, and consolidated by an Andrew Jackson, [applause]—a party under whose principles and policy from thirteen States we have grown to thirty-four, for thirty-four there were, true and loyal to this Union before the Presidential election of 1860—a party under whose wise and liberal policy the course of empire westward did take its way, under the symbol of American power—the stars and stripes—waved proudly from the Atlantic to the Pacific, over the breadth of a whole continent—a party which, by peace and compromise, and through harmony and wisdom and sound policy, brought us up from feeble and impoverished colonies, struggling in the midst of defeat and disaster in the war of the Revolution, to a mighty empire, foremost among the powers of the earth, the foundations of whose greatness were laid, broad and firm, in that noble Constitution and that grand old Union which the Democratic party has ever maintained and defended. The Democratic party, with such principles and such a history and record to point to, held a State Convention in pursuance of its usages for more than thirty years, and under the rights secured by a State and Federal Constitution older still, in the capital of the State of Indiana. And yet, referring to this party and its Convention, the correspondent of a disloyal and pestilent, but influential newspaper in the chief city of Ohio, dared to send over the telegraphic wires, wires wholly under the military control of the administration, which permits nothing to be transmitted not acceptable to its censors, a dispatch in these words:

"The fellows are scared, evidently not without cause."

Well, gentlemen, I know not how far Democrats of Indiana may be frightened—and a nobler and more fearless body of men never lived—but I see thousands of Democrats before me to whom fear and reproach are alike unknown. Frightened at what? Frightened by whom? We are made of sterner stuff.

"The militia of the State," he adds, "will probably be put upon a war footing very shortly."

And who, I pray, are the militia of the State? They are not made up of the leaders of the Republican party in Ohio or Indiana, I know. I never knew that sort of politicians to go into any such organization, in peace or in war. No men have ever been more bitter and unrelenting in their opposition to and ridicule of the militia, and none knows it better than I, as my friend before me by his smile reminds me that one of my own offenses is that I am a militia brigadier in favor of the next foreign war.

But who are the militia? They are the free born, strong-armed, stout-hearted Democrats of Indiana as they are of Ohio. Let them be put on a war footing. Good! We have hosts of them in the army already, and on a war footing, but who are as sound Democrats, and as much devoted to the principles of the party as they were the hour they enlisted. They have been in the South, and I have the authority of hundreds of officers and privates in that gallant army, for saying that not only are the original Democrats in it, more devoted to the party to-day than ever before, but that hundreds also who went hence Republicans, have returned, or will return, cured of the disease. [Laughter and applouse.] Sir, the army is, fortunately, most fortunately for the country, turning out to be a sort of political hospital or sanitary institution, and I only regret that there are not many more Republican patients in it. [Laughter.]

Well, put the militia upon a war footing. Put arms in their hands. They never can be made the butchers or jailors of their fellow citizens, but the guardians of free speech and a free press, and of the ballot-box. Standing armies of mercenaries, not the militia of a country, are the customary instruments of tyranny and usurpation.

But this correspondent proceeds:

"If the sympathizers with treason and traitors"—We sympathize with treason and traitors! We, who have stood by the Constitution and the Union from the organization of the party, in our fathers' day and in our own day, in every hour of trial, in peace and in war, in victory and in defeat, amid disaster and when prosperity beamed upon us—we to be branded as enemies to our country, by those whose traitor fathers burned blue lights as signals for a foreign foe, or met in Hartford Convention to plot treason and disunion fifty years ago! We false to the Constitution and to our government, the bones of whose fathers lie buried on every battle field of the war of 1812, from the massacre at the river Raisin to the splendid victory at New Orleans; we who bore aloft the proud banner of the republic and planted it in triumph upon the palace of the Montezumas: We, by whose wisdom in council and courage in the field for seventy years, the Constitution and the Union and the country which has grown great under them, have been preserved and defended; we to be denounced as sympathising with treason and traitors, by the men who for twenty years have labored day and night for the success of those principles and of that policy and that party which are now destroying the grandest Union, the noblest Constitution and the fairest country on the globe. Talk to me about sympathising with disunion, with treason and with traitors! I tell you, men of Ohio, that in six months, in three months, in six weeks it may be, these very men and their masters in Washington whose bidding they do, will be the advocates of the eternal dissolution of this Union; and denounce all who oppose it as enemies to the peace of the country. Foreign intervention and the repeated and most serious disasters which have lately befallen our arms, will speedily force the issue of separation and southern independence—*disunion*—or of Union by negotiation and compromise. Between these two I am—and I hereby publicly proclaim it—for the Union, the whole Union and nothing less, if by any possibility I can have it; if not, then for so much of it as yet can be rescued and preserved; and in any event and under all circumstances, for the Union which God ordained, of the Mississippi Valley and all which may cling to it, under the old name, the old Constitution and the old flag, with all their precious memories, with the battle fields of the past and the songs and the proud history of the past—with the birth place and the burial place of Washington the founder and Jackson the preserver of the Constitution as it isand of the Union as it was. (Great applause.)

But this correspondent again proceeds:

"If the sympathizers with treason and traitors meditate to carry out their plans in this quarter."

What plans? Just such as to-day have been the business of this Convention; the plans of that old Union party, laying down a platform and nominating Democrats to fill the offices and control the policy of the government, to the end that the Constitution may be again maintained, and the Union restored, and peace, prosperity and happiness once more drop healing from their wings.

"Plans" the fellow proceeds, "in this quarter they will doubtless find the work quite as hot as they bargained for." And I tell the cowardly miscreant who telegraphed the threat that he and those behind him, will find the work fifty fold hotter when they begin it than they had reckoned on, both here and in Indiana.

"Ten thousand stand of arms," he adds, "have been ordered for the State troops."

For what? To put down the Democratic party. Sir that is a work that cannot be done by ten, or twenty or fifty thousand stand of arms in the hands of any such dastards in office or out of it. If so full of valor and so thirsty for blood, let them enlist under the call just issued for troops in Ohio and Indiana. Let them go and help the Democrats fight the "rebels" in the South, and let Democrats, too, fight the unarmed but more insidious and dangerous Abolition rebels of the North and West, through the ballot box. Forty thousand additional troops, I estimate it, are called for in the proclamation of yesterday, from the State of Ohio.

Where are the forty thousand Wide-Awakes of 1860, armed with their portable lamp posts and drilled to the music of the Chicago Platform? Sir, I propose that 35,000 of them be conscripted forthwith. They are "Home Guards." They "don't go," but stay vigorously at home to slander and abuse and threaten Democrats whose fathers or brothers or sons are in the Union armies or have fallen in battle. I speak generally—certainly there are exceptions. But I will engage that if the record of the old Wide-Awake clubs in the several cities and towns of Ohio shall be produced and the Republicans will detail or draft 35,000 from the lists, I will find 5,000 strong-armed, stout-hearted, brave and loyal Democrats to go down and and see that they don't run away at the first fire. (Great Laughter.)

Sympathizers with treason and traitors! Secessionists! Sir, it is about time that we had heard the last of this. The Democracy of Ohio and of the United States, are resolved that an end shall be put to this sort of slander and abuse. But I do not propsse to discuss this particular subject just now. (Go on, go on.)

Well then, from that which concerns the Democratic party to a word, a single word, about what relates to myself; and I beg pardon for the digression. I am rejoiced that it has been permitted to me to be here present to-day in person before you. Had you believed the reports of the Republican press, you would no doubt have expected to see probably the most extraordinary compound of leprous and unsightly flesh and blood ever exhibited. (Laughter.)—Well, my friends, you see that I am not quite "monstrous" at least, and bear no especial resemblance to the beast in the Apocalypse, either in heads or horns; but am a man of like fashion with yourselves.

To the Republican party alone, and its press and its orators, I am indebted, no doubt, for a part of the "curiosity" which I am sorry to say, I seem to have excited; and which has brought out so many of them as if to "see the elephant." They have never meant to be friendly towards me, but as I see some of them now within my vision, let me whisper to their ears, that I never had better friends, and no man ever had since the world begun. They have advertised me free of cost for the last fifteen months; yes, I may say, for some five years past, all over the United States. Why, sir, a Republican editor without "the undersigned" for a text, would be the most unhappy mortal in the world. Every little "printer's devil" in the office would be hallooing for copy, and no copy to be had. I know they are friends, by the usual sign, "the remarks they make." Gentlemen I have my share of what Jefferson called the unction, the holy oil with which the Democratic priesthood has always been anointed—slander, detraction and calumny without stint. Really I am not sure that with me it has not reached "extreme unction," though I am not ready, and do not mean to depart yet. Well, I will not complain. It has not cost me a single night's sleep from the beginning. My appetite if you will pardon the reference—if you will allow me, as Mr. Lincoln would say, to "blab" upon so delicate a subject—has been in no degree impaired by it. Others before and with me, have endured the same. Here is my excellant friend near me, [Mr. Medary,] Oh blessed martyr! [Great laughter and applause.] For sixty-one years, the storms of partizan persecution and malignity in every form have beaten upon his head; but though time and toil have made it gray, the heart beats still to-day, as sound and true to the instincts of Democracy and patriotism, and of humanity, too, as when he laid his first offering upon the altar of his country just forty years ago. What others have heroically suffered in ages past, we, too, can endure. We are all, indeed, still in the midst of trials.

Here before me, is the gentleman of whom I have just spoken, whom you honored with the Presidency of this noble Convention, for forty years a Democratic editor—for forty years devoted to the Constitution and the Union of these States—a man who through evil and through good report, has adhered with the faith of a devotee and the firmness of a martyr, to the principles and policy of that grand old party of the Union; and now that the frosts of three score years have descended and whitened his head—he, I say lived to see the paper to which he gives the labor and wisdom of his declining years, prohibited from circulating through a part of the mails, as "disloyal" to the Government; (Cries of no, no, shame.) Samuel Medary disloyal! and Wendell Phillips a patriot! Sir, it is not many months since, that in the city of Washington, in that magnificent building erected by the charity of an Englishman who loved America—I wish there were more like him, that art and science might the more widely flourish in this country—the Smithsonian Institute—Wendell Phillips addressed an assemblage of men as false to the Union and the Constitution as himself. Upon the platform was the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the third officer in the Government; by his side the Vice President of the United states, and between these two, in proportions long drawn out, the form of "Honest Old Abraham Lincoln." Am I mistaken, and was it at another and earlier, abolition lecture by that other disunionist, Horace Greely in the same place—there have been many of them—that Lincoln attended? The speaker and Vice President I know were there: and with these two or three witnesses before him, and in presence of the priesthood of Abolitionism, the Sumners and Wilsons, the Lovejoys and the Wades of the House and Senate, (great laughter and cheers,) surrounded by these the very architects of disunion, he proclaimed that "for nineteen years he had labored to take nineteen States out of the Union." And yet this most spotted traitor was pleading for disunion in the city of Washington, where women are arrested for the wearing of red, white and red upon their bonnets, and babies of eighteen months are taken out of the little willow wagons drawn by their nurses, because certain colors called seditious are found upon their swadling clothes! The next day, or soon after, this same Wendell Phillips did dine with or was otherwise entertained by his Excellency the President of the United States, who related to him one of his choicest anecdotes. Yet Democratic editors, Democratic Senators and Representatives, and those holding other official positions by the grace of the States or of the people, are "traitors" forsooth, because they will adhere to the principles and organization of their noble and patriotic old party! Such are some of the exhibitions which Washington has witnessed during the past winter. Congress, too, has been session. Sir, I saw it announced in one of the disloyal papers of this city yesterday, that Jeff. Davis, and Toombs, and Yancey, and Rhett and other secessionists of the South, would derive much comfort from this day's meeting.

Well, sir, I have just come from a body of men which I would not for a momment pretend to compare for statesmanship, respectability or patriotism, with this Convention. That body has devoted its time and attention to doing more in six months, for the cause of secessionism, than Beauregard, Lee, Johnston, and all the Southern Generals combined have been able to accomplish in one year. Said a Senator from the South the other day, a Union man:—"Jeff Davis is running to Congress now, and is making a d—d sight more out of the Washington Congress than the one at Richmond." (Laughter, and many remarks of approval.)

The legislation of that body has been almost wholly for the "Almighty African." From the prayer in the morning (for gentlemen we are a pious body, we are—making long faces, and sometimes wry faces, too (laughter,) we open with prayer but there is not much of the Almighty Maker of heaven and earth in it,] from the prayer to the motion to adjourn, it is negro in every shape and form in which he can by any possibility be served up. But it is not only the negro inside of the House and Senate, but outside also. Washington City has been, within the past three weeks, converted into one universal hospital; every church except one for each denomination, has been seized for hospital purposes; and while the sanctuaries of the ever living God—the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob— not the new God of the Burlingames and Sumners and other Abolitionists, not that God whose gospel is written in the new Bible of Abolition—but the Everliving Jehovah God, have been confiscated for hospitals, every theatre, every concert saloon, every other place of amusement, from the highest to the lowest—from the spacious the atre in which a Forest exhibits to an enrapt ured audience his graphic renderings of the immortal creations of Shakespeare, down to the basest den of revelry and darkness, are open still; as in the Inferno of the great Italian poet—

"The gates of hell stand open night and day."

Sir, if these places of amusements—innocent some of them, but not holy certainly—had first been sized as hospitals, for the comfort and cure of the thousands of brave and honest men, who went forth believing in their hearts that they were to battle for the Constitution and the Union, but who now lie wasting away upon their lonely pallets, with no wife or sister, or mother there to soothe, groaning in agony with every description of wound which the devilish ingenuity of man can inflict by weapons, whose invention was inspired by the very author of all human woe and suffering—wounds too, rankling and festering for the want of surgical aid—if those places, I say, had first been seized, and then it had become necessary for the comfort or life of the thousands of other sick and wounded who are borne into the city every day, to occupy the churches of Washington, I know of no better and holier purpose to which they could have been devoted. And now, sir, not far from the stately capitol, within whose marble walls abolition treason now runs riot, is a building, "Green's Row" by name, in which 1100 fugitive slaves—"contrabands" in the precious slang of infamous Butler—daily receive the rations of the soldier, which are paid for out of the taxes levied upon the people. One hundred thousand dollars a day are taken from the public treasury for the support of these fugitive slaves, while the army of Shields, and other Union armies in the field even so lately as six weeks ago, marched bare footed, bare headed, and in their drawers, for many weary miles without so much as a cracker or a crust of bread with which to allay their hunger. Aye, sir, while many a gallant young soldier of Ohio just blooming into manhood, who heard theery that went up fifteen months ago, "rally to defend the flag and for the rescue of the capital," and went forth to battle, with honesty in his heart, his life in his hand, with courage in every fiber, and patriotism in every vein, lies wan and sad on his pallet in the hospital, your surgeons are forced to divide their time and care between the wounded soldiers and these vagabond fugitive slaves, who have been seduced or forced from the service of their masters.—These things and much more—I have told you not a tithe of all—are done in Washington. We know it there; though it is withheld from the people; and while every falsehood that the ingenuity of man can invent to delude and deceive, is transmitted or allowed by the telegraphic censors of the Administration—themselves usurpers unknown to the Constitution and laws—these facts are not permitted to reach the people of the U. States. Your newspapers, the natural watch dogs of liberty, are threatened with suppression if but a half or the hundredth part of the truth be told. And now, too, when but one other means remained for the redress of this and the hundred other political grievances, under which the land groans—party organization and public assemblages of the people—even these, too, are threatened with suppression with armed force. Aye, sir, that very party, which not many years ago, bore upon every banner, the motto "Free Speech and a Free Press," now day by day forbids the transmission through your mails of the papers from which you derive your knowledge of public events, and which advocate the principles you cherish.

And Democratic editors, too, are seized, "kidnapped" in the midnight hour—torn from their families—gagged—their wives with officers over them menacing violence if they but ask one farewell grasp of the hand, one parting kiss—thrust into a close carriage in the felon's hour of midnight, and with violence dragged to this Capitol and here forced upon an express train and hurried off to a military fortress of the U. States. Yes, men of Ohio, to a fortress that bears the honored name of that first martyr of American liberty—the Warren of Bunker Hill, or it may be to that other bastile desecrating that other name sacred in American history, and honored throughout the earth—the name of that man who forsook home and gave up rank and title, and in the first flush of youth and manhood came to our shores and linked his fortunes with the American cause—the prisoner of Olmutz, the brave and gallant Lafayette. Aye, freemen of the West, fortresses, bearing these honored names, and meant for the defense of the country against foreign foes, and out of whose casemates bristle cannon planted to hurl death and destruction at armed invaders, echo now with the groans and are watered by the tears—not of men only from States seceded and in rebellion, or captured in war, but from the loyal States of the North and the West, and from that party which has contributed nearly three-fourths of the soldiers in the field to-day. Are these things to be borne? (Never, no, never.) If you have the spirit of freemen in you, bear them not! (Great applause, and cries of that's it, that's the talk.) What is life worth? What are property and personal liberty and political liberty worth? Of what value are all these things, if we, born of an ancestry of freemen, boasting, in the very first hours of our boyhood, of a more extended liberty than was ever vouchsafed to any other people, are to fail now in this the hour of sore trial, to demand and to defend them at every hazard? Freedom of the Press! Is the man who sits in the White House at Washington, and who owes all his power to the press and the ballot, is he now to play the tyrant over us? (No! never, never.) Shall the man who sits at one end of a telegraphic wire in the War Department or the Department of State, a mere clerk it may be, a servant of servants, sit down and by one single click of the instrument, order some minion of his a thousand miles off, to arrest Samuel Medary, Judge Ranney, or Judge Thurman and hurry them to a bastile? (No; it can't be done; we will never allow it.) The Constitution says, "no man shall be held to answer for crime except on due process of law." Our fathers, six hundred years ago, assembled upon the plains of Runney Mede in old England, and rescued from tyrant hands, not by arms but by firm resolve, the God-given right to be free. Our fathers, in the time of James I, and of Charles I, endured trial and persecution, and loss of life and of liberty, rather than submit to oppression and wrong.—John Hampden, glorious John Hampden, the first gentleman of England, arrested upon an illegal executive warrant, went calmly and heroically to the cells of prison rather than pay 20 shillings of an illegally assessed tax, laid in defiance of the constitution and laws of England, and the rights and privileges of Englishmen. And all history is full of like examples. William Tell brooked the tyrant's frown in his day and generation, in defense of these same rights, in the noble republic of the Swiss; and that gallant little people, hemmed in among the Alps, though surrounded on every side by despots whose legions numbered more than the whole population of Switzerland, have by that same indomitable spirit of liberty, maintained their rights, their liberties and their independence to this hour. And are Americans now to offer themselves up a servile sacrifice upon that altar of arbitrary power? Sir, I have misread the signs of the times and the temper of the people, if there is not already a spirit in the land which is about to speak in thunder tones to those who stretch forth still the strong arm of despotic power. "Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther. We made you: you are our servants." That, sir, was the language which I was taught to apply to men in office, when I was a youth, or in first manhood and a private citizen, and afterwards when holding office as the gift of the people, to hear applied to me, and I bore the title proudly. And I asked then, as I ask now, no other or better reward than, "Well done, good and faithful servant." [Cries of, "You shall have it; you deserve it."] But to-day, they who are our servants, creatures made out of nothing by the power of the people, whose little brief authority was breathed into their nostrils by the people, would now, forsooth, become the masters of the people; while the organs and instruments of the people—the press and public assemblages—are to be suppressed, and the Constitution, with its right of petition, and of due process of law and trial by jury, and the laws and all else which makes life worth possessing—are to be sacrificed now upon the tyrant's plea that it is necessary to save the Government, the Union. Sir, we did save the Union for years—yes, we did. We were the "Union savers," not eighteen months ago. Then there was not an epithet in the whole vocabulary of political billingsgate so opprobrious in the eyes of a Republican when applied to the Democratic party as "Union-shriekers," or the "Union-savers."

I remember in my own city, on the day of the Presidential election, in 1860—I remember it well, for I had that day traveled several hundred miles to vote for Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency—that in a ward where the judges of the election were all Democrats, your patriotic Wide-Awakes, strutting in unctious uniform, came up hour after hour thrusting their Lincoln tickets twixt thumb and finger at the judges, with the taunt and sneer, "*Save the Union; Save the Union!*" And yet now forsooth, we are "traitors" and "secessionists!" And old, gray headed and gray bearded men who lived and voted in the times of Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe, and Jackson—men who have fought and bled upon the battle field, and who fondly indulged the delusion for forty years that they were patriots, wake up suddenly to-day to find themselves "traitors!"—sneered at, reviled and insulted by striplings "whose fathers they would have disdained to set with the dogs of their flocks." Of all these things an inquisition, searching and terrible, will yet be made, as sure, as sudden, too, it may be, as the day of judgment. We of the loyal States—we of the loyal party of the country, the Democratic party—we the loyal citizens of the United States, the editors of the loyal newspapers—we who gather in loyal assemblages, like this, and are addressed by truly loyal and Union men as I know you are today and at this moment, (that's so, that's the truth) we, forsooth, are to be now denied our privileges and our rights as Americans and as freemen, we are to be threatened with bayonets at the ballot box, and bayonets to disperse Democratic meetings! Again I ask, why do they not take up their muskets and march to the South, and like brave men, meet the embattled hosts of the Confederates in open arms, instead of threatening craven like, to fight unarmed Democrats at home—possibly unarmed, and possibly not. [Laughter and applause, and a remark—"That was well put in."] If so belligerent, so eager to shed the last drop of blood, let them volunteer to reinforce the broken and shattered columns of McClellan in front of Richmond, sacrificed as he has been by the devilish machinations of Abolitionism, and there mingle their blood with the blood of the thousands who have already perished on these fatal battle fields.—But no, the whistle of the bullet and the song of the shell are not the sort of music to fall pleasantly upon the ears of this Home Guard Republican soldiery.

"Peace hath her victories, as well as War."

"To-day the cause of a free Government has triumphed; a victory of the Constitution, a victory of the Union, has been won, but is yet to be made complete by the men who go forth from this the first political battle field of the campaign, bearing upon their banners that noble legend, that grand inscription—THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS AND THE UNION AS IT WAS. [Great cheering.] In that sign shall you conquer. Let it be inscribed upon every ballot, emblazoned upon every banner, flung to every breeze, whispered in the zephyr, and thundered in the tempest, till the echoes shall rouse the fainting spirit of every patriot and freeman in the land. It is the creed of the truly loyal Democracy of the United States. In behalf of this great cause it is that we are now, if need be, to do and to suffer in political warfare, whatever may be demanded of freemen who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them. Is there any one man in all this vast assemblage afraid to meet all the responsibilities which an earnest and inexorable discharge of duty may require at his hands in the canvass before us? [No, no, not one.] If but one, let him go home and hide his head for very shame.

"Who would be a traitors knave,
Who could fill a coward's grave,
Who so base as be a slave,
Let him turn and flee."

It is no contest of arms to which you are invited. Your fathers, your brothers, your sons are already by thousands and hundreds of thousands on the battle field. To-day their bones lie bleaching upon the soil of every Southern State from South Carolina to Missouri. It is to another conflict, men of Ohio, that you are summoned, but a conflict, nevertheless, which will demand of you some portion at least, of that same determined courage, that same unconquerable will, that same inexorable spirit of endurance, which make the hero upon the military battle-field. I have mistaken the temper of the men who are here to-day, I have misread the firm purpose that speaks from every eye and beams from every countenance, which stiffens every sinew and throbs in every breast; I have misread it all, if you are not resolved to go home and there maintain at all hazards and by every sacrifice, the principles, the policy and the organization of that party to which again, and yet again I declare unto you, this Government and country are indebted for all that have made them grand, glorious and great.—[Cheers and great applause.]

WHO WAS HE?

A capital story is told us of an old farmer in the northern part of this county, who had been "saving up" to take up a mortgage of $2000 held against him by a man nearer the sea shore. The farmer had saved up all the money in gold, fearing to trust the banks in these war times. Week before last he lugged down his gold and paid it over, when the following colloquy ensued:

"Why you don't mean to give this $2000 in gold, do you?" said the lender.

"Yes, certainly," said the farmer, "I was afraid of the pesky banks, so I've been saving up the money, in yellow boys, for you, this long time."

"All right," responded the lender, "only I thought you didn't take the papers, that's all!"

"Take the papers! No sir, not I. They have gone on so since the war's been agoing, that I won't have one of the d—lish things about. But, the money is all right, isn't it?"

"Yes, all right, $2000 in gold. All right, here's your bond and mortgage

And well he might have called it all right, as the premium on gold that day was 22 per cent, and his gold was not only worth the face of his bond, but $440 besides, enough to have paid for his village newspapers for himself and posterity for at least three centuries. It *pays* to take the papers.—*Norwalk (Ct.) Gaz.*

"Don't you mean to marry, my dear sir?"

"No, my dear miss; I'd rather lose all the ribs I've got than take another."

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : AUGUST 29, 1862.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN CESSNA, Bedford Borough.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL KETTERMAN, Bed. Bor.

DIS. ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER, Bedford Bor.

COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW CRISMAN, Napier tp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
SOLOMON REIGHARD, S. Spring tp.

AUDITOR,
JOHN H. BARTON, E. Prov. tp.

Bedford Classical Institute.

The 4th School year of this Institution will open Sept. 1st, 1862. For terms see circular.

Aug. 29, 1862. JOHN LYON.

Mass Meeting of Loyal Citizens.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Central Committee, adopted at Philadelphia, July 29th, 1862, the loyal men of Bedford county are called upon to assemble at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of WEDNESDAY, September 17th, 1862, at seven o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of celebrating that day as the anniversary of the day of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Able speakers will be present to address the meeting, and a general attendance is urgently requested.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Chairman Dem. Co. Committee.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democracy of Bedford county, will meet in MASS CONVENTION, at the Court House, in Bedford, on

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1,

for the purpose of ratifying Democratic nominations, and re-iterating their oft-repeated pledges to the "Constitution As It Is," and the "Union As It Was," to renew their solemn protest against Abolition and its natural consequence, Secession, and to vindicate the Democratic party from the aspersions falsely cast upon it by Abolition traitors in the North, the enemies of the Constitution and the Union.

Rally, Democrats! Friends of Constitutional Liberty, to the rescue! Come from your farms and your workshops, come from mountain and valley, come ye who in the dark future of our country, must bear the heat and burden of the day, and strike one more blow for liberty and law, for the safety of your homes, the protection of your property, the security of your lives!

"Come as the winds come
When forests are rended!
Come as the waves come,
When navies are stranded!"

Advance Terms, &c.

Our subscribers should remember that if they want to get their paper at the advance rate of $1.50 per annum, they must pay *now* or within three months from the present date. Paying at the end of six months, or just before the year is up, is not *paying in advance*. The coming court will afford a good opportunity for advance paying subscribers to send in their money. We would also ask those who are in arrears to call and settle. Of course we do not refer to regular paying subscribers. We mean those who owe us for two, three or more years. We must pay our debts and find it impossible to do so without money. Friends, let not our appeal be in vain!

☞Hon. F. W. Hughes, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, a few days ago submitted the Address of the Committee published lately, to the judgment of Secretary Seward, desiring the opinion of that functionary as to its loyalty. Whilst we would not have recommended such a course, (believing this to be a free country) yet we are glad to find that Mr. Seward has not dared to endorse the spirit of those villainous sheets which have denounced the Address as disloyal and treasonable. Mr. Seward thus endorses the patriotism of the Address:

"I have read the documents thus submitted to me, with a high respect for the authority by which they were issued, and with a *full confidence* in the sincerity of the devotion to the Union, which, as their author, you have avowed."

☞Charles Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, has been arrested for criticising the conduct of the war, in a public speech. Wendell Phillips has been—allowed to run at large, for the same offence. The first is a Democrat, the other an Abolitionist.

☞Camp Meeting, near Bloody Run, will commence on September 5th. We are requested to state that the prevalent rumor that the meeting would not be held, is without foundation.

Hon. John Scott on Abolitionism.

In the last number of the Huntingdon *Globe*, there appeared an article over the signature of "John Scott," in which the following reference is made to this journal:

"Take up two papers of opposite political parties. Instead of discussing the differences of political principle which divide parties, they are occupied in the effort to put each other in false positions with regard to the Government and the war. I have before me illustrations of this. A late number of the Bedford *Gazette* calls the Conference which nominated Hon. Edward McPherson for Congress in that district, 'an Abolition Congressional Conference.'.....Mr. McPherson went to this war, where the Abolitionist proper never is found. He went into it as a captain at the head of his company."

Our friend, Mr. Scott, is perfectly welcome to the use which he has seen fit to make of the Gazette. We shall not urge the slightest objection to his illustrating his points by references to our course as an editor. All that we ask of him, is, to be permitted to illuminate the author of those points, as well as to furnish illustrations of the points themselves.

Mr. Scott cites our paper as a specimen of a class which do not discuss "the differences of political principle which divide parties," but which "are occupied in the effort to put each other in false positions with regard to the Government and the war." Our readers will bear witness, that we have endeavored, to the best of our ability, to resist Abolitionism *as a "political principle."* And who, but the amiable and magnanimous ex-democrat who so generously comes to the rescue of the Abolition candidate for Congress in this district, will say that Abolitionism is not "a political principle?" Did it not enter into almost every bill, resolution and speech before the last Congress? Did it not distract and lengthen and embitter the proceedings of that body, until the people began to question whether the Federal or Confederate Congress was doing the more to prevent the restoration of the Union and the return of peace? Did it not invade the council-chambers of the President and in the fury and devilishness of its rampant energy, compel him to cry out for help, as he did in his appeal to the representatives of the Border States? Did it not cast upon the Government thousands of lazy and thriftless creatures, purchased from slavery into pauperism, and now maintained and supported, by the public purse? And are not its agents, through whose ever active and never tiring exertions all this trouble and misery have been brought upon the country, now appealing to the people to return them to their places in the State and National Legislatures where they have so successfully established their engines of mischief and destruction? A due respect for truth will compel Mr. Scott to answer in the affirmative. And if it be true that the Abolition representatives in the State Legislature and Congress, are asking an endorsement of their course by a re-election, is not Abolitionism presented as "a political principle," a party issue, to be passed upon by the people at the coming election? Mr. Scott will certainly not attempt to deny a proposition so self-evident. Then, it follows that when we make war upon Abolitionism we are not fighting a mere shadow, nor are we engaged in an "effort to put" our political opponents, who, by their action in Congress, in the Cabinet, and even in the army itself, have shown themselves to be Abolitionists, "in false positions with regard to the Government and the war;" but we "discuss the differences of political principle which divide parties," and do what every sound thinker and pure patriot must admit is necessary to be done to assist in saving the country from impending destruction.

But Mr. Scott may say that some men in the "Republican" party are not Abolitionists.—Granting this to be true, it does not follow that the organization of that party when controlled and managed by such Abolitionists as Benjamin F. Wade and Thaddeus Stevens, is not to be regarded and resisted as the agent and instrument of Abolitionism. Now, a local branch of this organization met, as stated in our article to which Mr. Scott refers, and nominated Mr. McPherson for Congress. This branch (the Congressional Conference) was an organ of the Abolitionists, primarily, because it was a part and parcel of the machinery wielded by Wade, Stevens & Co.; and, secondarily, because it nominated an Abolitionist for representative in Congress. "Oh! but,"—exclaims Mr. Scott,—"McPherson is not an Abolitionist. He marched to the war at the head of his company, and the Abolitionist proper is never to be found fighting for his country!" Very true, Mr. Scott! Hunter is in the army, but he has done precious little fighting for his country. Phelps is in the army and he has "proclaimed" most extraordinarily, but hurt the rebels very little indeed. A man by the name of Fremont, too, was once a Major General and—that was all. But, Mr. McPherson—*Captain* McPherson, we mean—"went to this war at the head of his company," and, after a desperate charge (upon Uncle Sam's strong box), took—not Richmond—but—his seat in Congress! Of course this valiant warrior, having marched to the war "at the head of his company," is no Abolitionist. The conclusion is irresistible. No matter how he marched away from the war—no matter, if like his prototypes, Hunter, Phelps and Fremont, he did no fighting at all, or like his elder political brother, James H. Lane, he left the army and entered the political arena to throw down the glove as the champion of the black lazzaroni now the special *proteges* of the Government—he is no Abolitionist; for, did he not go "*to* this war at the head of his company?" Mr. Scott, your logic would storm a redoubt of doubts! We give it up! McPherson is no Abolitionist, though his vote stands on record *for the abolition of slavery* in the District of Columbia! McPherson is no Abolitionist, though his vote is recorded in favor of the Confiscation Bill, and against Mr. Holman's proposition to re-affirm the Crittenden resolution which declared the *only* object of the war to be "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union!" McPherson is no Abolitionist, though as is well known and has been said of him by his colleagues (of his own party) in Congress, he is controlled and led by Thaddeus Stevens! Though these things be true, they prove nothing, for does not Mr. Scott tell us that he "*went* to this war at the head of his company?" True, he did not go very far *into* the war—he did not fight, nor bleed, nor die for his country—but all that makes no difference. He *went to this war* at the head of his company—not at the tail—and, therefore, he is no Abolitionist! We yield the point, Mr. Scott, for, indeed, we cannot rebut your powerful reasoning; yet, like all men "convinced against their will," we are "of the same opinion still," and beg leave to say to you, that in our opinion, if McPherson is not an Abolitionist, there is no truth in Congressional records nor sense in the Constitution of the United States. But here we leave the question of Abolitionism and the Abolition candidate for Congress in this district, and devote the few remaining sentences of this article more especially to our quondam brother democrat, "the gentleman from Huntingdon."

Who was it that in past years warned the people in the most eloquent and forcible terms against the machinations of the Abolitionists as calculated to bring about the very calamity which now threatens to destroy the nation? Who was it that, in 1860, bore the standard of the opponents of Abolitionism in this Senatorial district and in 1861 took part in and approved of the proceedings of a State Convention which resolved to resist the aggressions of Northern fanaticism upon the institutions of the South? Who was it that when selected by the Democrats of Huntingdon county to represent that county in the Legislature (the Republicans having conceded the "member" to the Democrats, in consideration of being allowed to take some of the other offices without opposition) betrayed the party that made choice of him, by assisting the "Republicans" to organize the House, and by helping the same party to "gerrymander" the State in the Congressional apportionment? We doubt not that Mr. Scott can answer these questions without traveling very far from his own office to find a reply.

But we cannot afford to waste more space upon the no-party nondescript of whom we have been discoursing. Suffice it to say that we have no faith in the mawkish pretensions to independence made now-a-days by certain politicians. If the Constitution and the party who sustain it were right in time of peace, they are right in time of war and ought to be maintained. If the enemies of the Constitution were wrong in time of peace, it is tenfold more certain that they are wrong now, and, therefore, should be put down. The man who dares not take sides for the Constitution and with its friends, or who tries to serve both its enemies and its supporters, is either a coward or a demagogue, or a combination of both. Such a man cannot be a patriot. Of him it may truly be said,

"Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep,
And in his simple show he harbors treason,
The fox barks not when he would steal the lamb."

☞For want of something else to talk about, the editor of the *Inquirer*, in his last issue, undertakes to ridicule us because we took occasion to call upon the people to volunteer. His sarcasm is truly withering and we have no doubt that, from the effects of it, we will be able to plead physical disability by the time the draft comes around. But it affects not only ourself, but also those to whom we appealed to volunteer. It is calculated to "discourage enlistments," and therefore should be sufficient to send its author to Fort Warren. Democrats have been thrown into dungeons, for acts far less dentrimental to the best interests of the country, and "it is a poor rule that does not work both ways."

The *Inquirer* says we have "changed." It is scarcely worth while to contradict this simple falsehood, but we will take occasion to say here, for the consolation of this preacher-fighting, home-guard editor, that we are still of the same mind in regard to his party and all its acts that we were years ago. We hold, with Stephen A. Douglas, that the "Republican" *alias* Abolition party is responsible for the troubles that now distract and distress our unhappy country. We hold that it is the duty of every good citizen to sustain and uphold the Government in the exercise of all its Constitutional functions, and to do all he can to restore the Union and bring back peace to the land. We hold too, that it is the special duty of the ranting, rampant supporters of the war measures of the administration, to shoulder a musket and *act* war as well as talk it. As for the Abolitionists, we have always despised them, and their recent course of conduct has not raised them an iota in our estimation. If the *Inquirer* can find any "change" in these particulars, it is welcome to make the most of it.

We called upon the single men and those whose circumstances will permit them to go into the army, to volunteer. We did this, not because we have acquired any new faith in the Administration at Washington, but because we desired to save the people of the county from the inevitable and incalculable misery and distress a draft must bring with it. We have never, as has Mr. Durborrow, urged people in similar circumstances with ourself to enlist. We haven't brass enough in our cheek to do that.—Whenever we go that far, we shall shoulder a gun and say, "Come Boys," and not sit at ease in our office, and complacently wave our pen as we say "Go, Boys."

But such are the thanks Democrats get for helping a Republican Administration to fight this war. If we say nothing, or criticise the acts of Congress or the course of the President, we are called "Secessionists" and "Traitors." If we do what is demanded of us by "the powers that be," we are held up to ridicule as changelings and cowards and our motives are impugned in the basest and most malicious manner. But let them talk. Let these white-livered wretches who belch war from their tongues and stay at home to fight preachers, misrepresent us as much as they please. They cannot deter us from our duty. They cannot tempt us to look to the right nor to the left, nor to deviate in the slightest degree from that path in which conscience dictates our feet shall walk.

☞The Democratic State Committee calls upon the loyal citizens of the State, to celebrate the 17th of September, it being the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. In accordance with this call, the chairman of the Democratic county Committee, has given notice that the day will be appropriately celebrated in Bedford. Let us have a grand demonstration in honor of the birth-day of civil and religious liberty in America. Let Democrats and all other friends of the Constitution come and participate in the proceedings.

☞On Wednesday morning last, three new companies, commanded by Captains Dickerhoof, May and Stuckey, left this place for Camp Curtin, making in all about 250 men. We are informed that some 40 or 50 men, raised by Capt. Kay, left Hopewell since our last issue. During the last week, therefore, our county has furnished about 350 men. These, with the companies of Captains Bobb and Tate, will make 550 men sent by Bedford county within the last few weeks. With those enlisted in the two companies raised by Capt. Lawrence, of Huntingdon, we have sent over 600 men under the late calls.

☞The best proof of the "loyalty" of the Democrats, is to be found in the ranks of the army. The Democracy is largely represented among our gallant soldiers, especially in the number of those who have enlisted under the late calls. Shame on the coward slave who stays at home to revile the Democrats whose sons, brothers and friends have rushed to the rescue of the country!

☞The editors of the *Patriot & Union* have been released from imprisonment and have returned to their homes. On their arrival at Harrisburg, a large number of their fellow citizens assembled to do honor to their return; receiving them with a welcome that amply repaid them for their suffering from the unjust and wicked persecution of their enemies.

☞We understand that Captain Baughman left for Camp Curtin, on Friday last, with a part of a company. We have not heard how many men he took with him.

☞Democrats! remember the meeting on Monday night next and turn out in your strength. A number of speeches will be made. We must organize if we would be successful.

☞A grand mass meeting of the Democracy was held in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening last, in Independence square. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic.

☞A sermon by the Pastor, on the subject of the General Judgment, will be preached, by Divine permission, next Sabbath morning, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 10½ o'clock.

☞The following named persons have been appointed Deputy Marshals for the several districts of this county:

Bedford Borough—Henry Nicodemus.
Bedford Township—Jeremiah Bowles.
Bloody Run Bor.—Jeremiah Baughman.
Broad Top Township—John Major, Esq.
Colerain—Jacob Barnhart.
Cumberland Valley—Henry J. Bruner, Esq.
Harrison—George W. Horn, Esq.
Hopewell—Alexander Davis, Esq.
Juniata—Peter F. Lehman, Esq.
Liberty—George Rhoads.
Londonderry—Daniel B. Troutman, Esq.
Monroe—Lewis Howsare.
Napier—George Williams.
Providence East—Simon Nycum.
Providence West—Joseph Fisher, Esq.
Schellsburg Bor.—Duncan McVicker.
Snake Spring—Asa S. Stuckey, Esq.
St Clair—William Kirk.
Southampton—John D Perdew.
Union—Michael Wertz.
Woodberry Middle—Jacob Brenneman.
Woodberry South—Robert Rallston, Esq.

HARRISON TP., Aug. 25, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:

In the last number of the *Inquirer* I notice an article reflecting upon Messrs. Fichtner and Shoemaker, two of the County Commissioners, for not appearing in answer to a "call" said to have been made upon them "to assemble at their office to take action upon the proposition of $10,000 bounty," &c. Who issued this call and who had a right to issue it? The Commissioners meet when the law requires them so to do and whenever they themselves fix extra meetings. They do not ask the editor of the *Inquirer*, or any other crazy fanatic, when they shall or shall not meet. As to the bounty, the Commissioners are *sworn* to take care of the finances of the county and dare not squander away the taxes paid by the people, nor pay out any money except by authority of law, saving what is necessary to defray the current expenses of the county. Gov. Curtin did not venture to assume the responsibility to pay a bounty to volunteers. Why? Because, as he sensibly alleges, there is no law to warrant him in so doing. For the same reason the Commissioners, I presume, have declined to act in the matter. The *Inquirer* had better let Mr. Fichtner alone, for it will do neither it, nor those who endorse its course, any good, if it continues its attacks upon him. Yours,

BUFFALO RUN.

From the Nashville Union.

Three Hundred Thousand More.

The news which reached the city yesterday through the Northern papers, that the President has called for 300,000 militia, in addition to the 300,000 volunteers just called out, is working marvelously on the minds of the people. The Union men are rejoiced at the determination of the Government; and the most violent secessionists say, "If the people of the North stand that, the Confederacy is gone up—the South may as well yield." The thing works like magic, and every rebel in Memphis has dropped his lower jaw an inch and a half since yesterday.

THE MEMPHIANS VOLUNTEERING.

Four hundred men, forming one artillery and three infantry companies, have already been recruited in Memphis, and have gone to Nashville to report to Gov. Johnson. Two other companies are recruiting here, and it would not be surprising if this depopulated city sent out a full regiment to fight for the National Union, whose protection they have learned to appreciate.

UNION SENTIMENT.

Is not this proof positive that there *is* Union sentiment in the South? There is not a city, town, village or hamlet in the South, where the love of the Union has become wholly extinct. The embers may be buried, but the first favorable breeze will fan them into living, burning flames. Even the traitors know this, and "tis this they most do fear."

Letter from the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Aug. 22, 1862.

Honorable Horace Greely: Dear Sir—I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New York Tribune. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences whice I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the constitution.—The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *save* slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle *is* to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do *not* believe it will help to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do *more* whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men every where could be free.

Yours, A. LINCOLN.

Indian Outbreak in Minnesota.

PARTICULARS OF THE HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF THE WHITES.

From the St. Paul Pioneer we obtain further particulars of the murders committed by the Sioux Indians in Meeker county and at the agency on the Minnesota river:

The roads in all directions to New Ulm are lined with the bodies of murdered men, women and children. J. J. Porter, of Waukato, a member of the last Minnesota legislature, has arrived at St, Paul's to procure arms. He was one of the committee sent to New Ulm to learn the truth of the reported murders. He saw four persons wounded in one room, cut with hatchets in their heads and arms. A little girl was cut across the face, breast and side. A little boy was dreadfully cut up; also a middle-aged woman in an adjoining room. He saw a child with its head cut off, and twenty-seven others mutilated with gashes. The people of New Ulm are drilling with what arms they can get, and are fully awake to their danger, and are determined to defend the town to their last.

Mr. Porter left New Ulm Tuesday morning, and was overtaken by a man who reported that the Indians attacked the town, two hundred strong, at five p. m., and burned several buildings. Several citizens were seen to fall. The people had gathered together and barricaded the streets. Letters from Governer Ramsay say that hundreds are known to be killed, and it is believed thousands.

Captain Marsh and forty-five men went in pursuit of the murderers. At a ferry opposite the agency he encountered a large body of warriors, who opened fire on them; after a few volleys a large body of ambushed Indians in the rear fired upon him, killing a number of them. A retreat was attempted across the river. While in the water the Indians killed the captain, three sergeants and four corporals. But seventeen returned to the fort. On Monday night the light from burning buildings and grain stacks were seen in all directions.

Escaped citizens came into the fort during the night, giving accounts of horrors too terrible for imagination to conceive. Mothers came in rags, barefooted, whose husbands and children were slaughtered before their eyes. Children came who witnessed the murder of their parents, or the burning of their homes.

Warrenton Taken by the Rebels. It is re-taken by Gen. McDowell!

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

Warrenton, near the scene of the Bull Run fight, was yesterday captured by a portion of Jackson's army. It has since been re-taken by McDowell. There are rumors here of hard fighting yesterday, with heavy losses on both sides.

Junction of Pope, Burnside & McClellan.

The armies of Pope, Burnside and McClellan are reported to have joined each other at Acquia creek. Fighting is reported as going on for some days between the right wing of Pope's division and the left wing of the rebels. Col. Richard Coulter, of Greensburg, this state, and Gen. Bohlen, of Philadelphia, have been killed. A telegraphic despatch also announces that Gen. McDowell has fallen and that terrific fighting was going on at last accounts.

Bold Operations of the Guerillas in Virginia.—A Train Attacked.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—A passenger train on the Winchester Railroad, which left there on Saturday afternoon for Harper's Ferry, was fired into about half way between these two points, by a body of fifty guerillas. Edward Lucas, express messenger, was severely wounded. The conductor of the train foolishly stopped the train in compliance with the order of the gang, and four soldiers of the 1st Michigan Regiment were taken prisoners. The passengers released the train with its contents, which were then destroyed, and the guerillas made off with their prisoners.

Startling! but true.—The Volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scurvy, Wounds and Cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT, would have returned to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers, try them! Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 226

CAMP MEETING,—on the ground near Sulphur Springs, Milligan's Cove, will begin on the 12th of September. There will be a boarding tent to supply strangers with food, and horses will also be provided for. No peddle wagons or cake and beer stands will be allowed on the ground.

H. SHANNON, Pastor.

☞CAMP MEETING for Bedford Circuit will commence (D V.) on Friday, September 5th, on ground near Bloody Run. Friends from neighboring appointments are cordially invited to tent with us, as well as the public generally, to participate in the exercises of worshiping God in Nature's own sanctuary.

JAMES C. CLARKE,
P. in C. of Bedford C't.

—MARRIED—

CESSNA—DIEHL.—On the 21st inst., by the Rev. E. D. Shoemaker, MR. JOHN H. CESSNA, to MISS MARY DIEHL, both of Charlesville, Bedford Co, Pa.

MAY—DIEHL.—On the 24th, by the same MR. JOHN MAY, of Harrison Township, to MISS LYDIA DIEHL, of Friend's Cove.

SHAFFER—RESSLER.—On the 21st inst., by A. C. James, Esq., Mr. Tobias Shaffer, to Miss Amanda Ressler, of Colerain township, Bedford Co., Pa.

PRICE—STICKLER.—On Tuesday Evening, 26th inst., at the Parsonage of the M. E. Church, by Rev. Samuel Kepler, Mr. Daniel J. Price and Miss Sarah Stickler, both of Bedford Township.

—DIED—

DIEHL.—In Friend's Cove on the 22nd inst., Emmie Susan, daughter of David and Eve Diehl, aged 3 years, 10 months and 9 days.

CLAYCOMB.—On the 23d inst., of Diptheria, George Claycomb, aged 23 years, 3mo. and 26 days.

EDWARDS.—On the 18th inst., Oliver Shannon Edwards, aged 4 months and 11 days.

VORE—On the 24th inst., in Napier township, Mr. Benjamin Vore, aged 77 years, 2mo. and 20 days.

RUPP—On Friday, the 22d inst., SUE MYERS, infant daughter of GEORGE W. and LOUISA M. RUPP, in the third year of her age.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned and notified not to purchase, or trade for a note of fifteen dollars dated 8th Aug., 1862, or thereabouts, payable one day after date, said note given by William M. Sleek and drawn in favor of George Barefoot. I have not received any value for the above note, and will not pay the same unless compelled by law.

WILLIAM M. SLEEK,
Aug. 29, 1862. St. Clair Tp.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN VORE, DEC'D.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted, by the Register of Bedford Co. to the undersigned Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Benjamin Vore, late of Napier tp. dec'd., all persons, knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are therefore hereby requested and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

NATHANIEL VORE,
WILLIAM ALBAUGH,
Aug, 29, 1862—6t at. Executors.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscribers, living in Juniata tp., some time in May last, a white heifer, with black spotted sides, and a piece of the right ear off, supposed to be 2 years old last spring, no other mark. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

PETER & MICHAEL ELLENBERGER.
Aug. 29,—3t.

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Middle Woodbury township, one mile east of the town of Woodbury, on Tuesday 31 July last, a cow, white with red spots, very large horns, had on a sheet iron bell with barked strap. The owner will please come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away.

JACOB S. BROWN.
Middle Woodbury, Aug. 29, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration, with the will annexed on the estate of Abraham Shaffer, late of West Providence tp., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB L. MAY,
August, 22d.—6ts* Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Edward Kerr, late of West Providence tp., deceased, having been granted the subscriber residing in said tp., all persons indebted do said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims aginst the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

NANCY KERR,
E. F. KERR,
Aug. 22d—6ts at* Exo'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, on the estate of James Richison late of Broad Top tp., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. RICHISON,
Aug. 22d—6ts* Adm'r



AYER'S PILLS.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Billious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, OR FIVE BOXES FOR $1.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell Mass.

—::o::—

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

IS a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOLOREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with the pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles in one package, $5.

Bedford Aug't. 1st, 1862.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Having made such arrangements as enable me to procure at once Pensions, Bounty Money, Back pay, &c., I beg to call the attention of those interested, to the following:—All disabled soldiers, the widows or miner children of soldiers, who die or have been killed in the service, are entitled to pensions; the widows or other legal heirs of soldiers who die or are killed in the service, are entitled to the $100 bounty.

☞All claims are carefully examined by the department, and it is of the greatest importance, to claimants, to employ none but careful and experienced connsel, if they wish to avoid delay. All cases entrusted to my care, are attended to at once, and all letters answered by return mail, *and no charge is made until the Pension is granted.*

☞Persons entitled to the $100 Bounty, can have their claims cashed, on application at my office. Attorneys and Pension Agents, writing for Blank forms, and requisite printed instructions, also persons desiring counsel to enable them to locate lands under the provisions of the late Homestead Act, should enclose a fee. Address (with stamp,)

M. A. CANDERS, Att'y. at Law,
Greensburg, Pa.

July 4, 1862.—3m.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the books, vendue list, &c., of the estate of John S. Statler, deceased, are placed in the hands of John Smith, Esq., in Schellsburg, for settlement and collection.

SAMUEL G. STATLER, *Adm'r.*
July 18. *With the Will annexed.*

Prothonotary's Notice.

Justices of the Peace and other officers entitled to receive the acts of Assembly for 1862, are hereby notified that they have been received at the Prothonotary's Office, and are ready for delivery.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.
Bedford, July 25, 1862.—tc.

$10,000 WANTED.

My books are posted for settlement up to July 1. I hereby call upon every person having unsettled accounts with me to call at once. I do not wish to *press* any one for money, but those who neglect or refuse to settle, will most surely be sued.

WM. HARTLEY.

August 15, 1862.

CHEAP, 800 CHEAP

Glass Fruit & Tomato Jars

for sale at Hartley's. These are the best and cheapest jars made, and the same jar that is recommended by the New York Agriculturist.

☞Call soon and lay in a supply before all are sold, at the sign of the Pad Lock, next door East of A. B. Cramer & Co's.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the subscriber, on the estate of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, that all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JONATHAN C. DICKEN,
August 15, 1862.—6tat. Executor.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I have purchased the following property at Sheriff's sale: Four milch cows, one black mare, and one bay mare; all of which I shall leave in the possession of the late owner, John Blair, in Cumberland Valley township, during my pleasure.

JACOB SLIGER.

August 15—3t.

NOTICE.

Contemplating a change in our business, we respectfully ask all who are in our debt to pay up. All accounts upon our books, due last January, if not settled by the 20th of August, 1862, will be given to the proper officer for collection.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

August 8, 1862.—3t.

Bedford Rail Road.

Sealed proposals for the graduation of one third of one mile of this road, beginning at the western terminus of Section No. 12, leading thence to the Turnpike Road, will be received by the Directors up to the 10th day of September next. Estimates, &c., of the work to be done will be on exhibition at the office of the Company in Bedford.

By order of the Board,
JOHN P. REED, Sec'y.

Bedford, August 8, 1862.

Attention, Stock Subscribers.

The subscribers to the capital stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified, that they can relieve themselves of the penalty of 12 per cent. interest on their subscriptions, by making payment of the principal on or before the 10th day of September next; and in case it will be inconvenient to pay cash down, their notes payable in 30, 60 and 90 days will be taken as cash. After that date suits will be brought against all delinquents.

By order of the Board,
JOHN P. REED, Treasurer.

Bedford, August 8, 1862.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN TAYLOR and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the first Monday of September, (being the 1st, day.) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 8th of August, in the year of our Lord, 1862.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, } *Sheriff.*
August 8, 1862.

Pen up Your Hogs.

Supplement to the ordinance for the preventing of swine from running at large in the borough of Bedford, passed July 21, 1856.

SEC. 1. It is hereby enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Bedford, That no swine, either large or small, shall run at large in any of the alleys, streets, or public places, within the limits of the borough of Bedford, after the 16th of August, 1862. And the High Constable of said borough is hereby authorized to pen up any swine that he may find running at large within said limits. The owner may reclaim such property upon the payment of one dollar fine for each head penned up—one half of which amount shall go to the High Constable in consideration of three written notices which he shall post up in some public places in said borough, and the balance shall go to the borough of Bedford.

SEC. 2. In case any such swine be not reclaimed within two days after such notice be given, the same shall be sold at public sale by the High Constable, after which sale the owner can redeem them, by paying the purchaser thereof 20 per cent. more than the amount paid the High Constable by said purchaser within three days after said purchase. And in case any swine thus sold be not redeemed the amount received from such sale or sales shall go to the Treasury of the borough, the High Constable retaining the sum of one dollar for his services.

SEC. 3. In case any swine be demanded by the owner, before the High Constable has time to give notice, the owner shall pay him 25 cents for each head in his custody, which amount shall be allowed the High Constable for his trouble, and—

SEC. 4. So much of the ordinance to which this is a supplement, as is hereby altered, or supplied, is hereby repealed.

Approved August 12, 1862.

JOHN H. RUSH, Chief Bur.
JOHN PALMER, Sec'y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been issued to the undersigned, residing in Bedford county, on the estate of Daniel F. Beegle, late of Allegheny township, Blair county, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them in legal form for settlement, to JOHN M. GIBBONEY, at Duncansville, or to

WM. S. BEEGLE, Ex'r.

August 8, 1862.—6t.

STRAY HEIFERS.

Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in Juniata township, on or about the 15th of May last, one red muley heifer, two years old, and one black heifer, also two years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be disposed of as the law directs.

L. N. FYAN.

August 8.—3t.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phila. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

LIST OF CAUSES,

Put down for Trial at Sept. Term, (1st day,) 1862.

1	Harry Smith et al	vs. Reuben Smith
2	J. W. Tate	vs, Sarah E. Sigafoos
3	David McCormick	vs. Anthony Bowser
4	J. C. McLanahan et al	vs. A. J. Snively, Esq.
5	D. C. McCormick	vs. Castleton Ake
6	Francis D. Saupp	vs. Fletcher & Bannan
7	R. D. Barclay's use	vs. Jacob Brenneman
8	Isaac Shriner	vs. Joseph W. Imler
9	Same	vs. John Ake
10	Hezekiah O'Neal	vs. Charles P. Adams
11	John H. P. Adams	vs. William Adams
12	Isabel Welchman	vs. Charles Smith
13	George Waltman et al	vs. James England
14	Samuel J. Way	vs. Dr. F. C. Reamer
15	David Imler	vs. Joseph Crissman
16	Silas C. Sparks	vs. William Dibert
17	O. E. Shannon	vs. Jacob Fisher
18	Alex. P. Long's use	vs. A. B. Cramer et al
19	J. M. Shoemaker	vs. B. W. Garretson
20	Colin Loyer et al	vs. Isaac Wigfield
21	Anna Diehl	vs. Jacob Snyder Jun
22	J. M. Shoemaker & Co.	vs. Radebaugh & M'Mullin

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.
Proth'ys Office, Bedford, Aug. 1, '62.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Hezekiah Logue, } In the Common Pleas of
vs. } Bedford co., No. 38, May
Margaret Logue. } Term, 1862. On motion of Joseph W. Tate, Esq., D. B. Troutman, of Palo Alto, appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report the facts, &c. The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office, in the township of Londonderry, on Friday, 29th August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested are notified to attend.

DANIEL B. TROUTMAN,
August 1, 1862.—4t. Commissioner.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts, in the Register's Office of Bedford County; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation.

1 The account of Jacob Croyle, Executor of the last will &c., of Christan Blattenberger, late of St. Clair Township, deceased.

2 The account of John Fickes, guardian of Barbara E. Fickes, and of the minor children of Valentine Fickes, deceased.

3 The account of Nathan Robison, Executor of the last Will, &c., of Rachel Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, deceased.

4 The final account of George Potter, acting Executor of the last Will, &c., of John Potter, late of South Woodbery Township, deceased.

5 The guardianship account of Jacob Bernhard, guardian of David Lynch, one of the heirs of John B. Lynch, late of Fulton County, deceased.

6 The guardianship account of John Mower, Esq., guardian of Joseph A. Tate, and of the heirs of William Tate, deceased.

7 The account of Michael Lutz, Administrator of the Estate of Rosanna Lutz, late of Snake Spring Township, deceased.

8 The account of Joseph Imler, Administrator of the Estate of Lavina Imler, late of Union township, deceased.

9 The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Carn, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

10 The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of Eve Ann Little, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

11 The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of George Miller, late of South Woodbury Township, deceased.

12 The account of Henry Keely, Administrator of the Estate of Solomon Fluck, late of Bedford County, deceased.

13 The account of Henry Keely, Administrator of the Estate of Levi Fluck, late of Bedford County, deceased.

14 The account of George W. Cessna, Administrator of the Estate of Peter M. Cessna, late of Colerain Township, deceased.

15 The account of Christian Batzell, Executor of the last Will, &c., of Louis Spies, late Hopewell Township, deceased.

16 The account of Michael Ott, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Ott, late of Napier Township, deceased.

17 The account of George D. Kauffman, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St. Clair Township, deceased.

18 The account of A. B. Bann, Executor of the last Will &c., of Philip Shrader, late of Napier Township, deceased.

19 The account of David T. Miller, Administrator of the estate of Susannah Miller, late of South Woodberry Township, deceased.

20 The final account of Adam H. Dibert & John Mower, Esq., Executor of the last Will, &c., of John Holderbaum, late of Bedford Township, deceased.

21 The account of Henry McDonald and Michael Wertz, Esq., Administrators of the estate of Dan'l McDonald, late of Union township, deceased.

22 The account of John S. Holsinger, Administrator of George M. Holsinger, deceased, who was Administrator of John Roudebush, late of Union Township, deceased.

S. H. TATE,
Register's Office, } Register.
Bedford, Aug. 1st, '62. }

FINAL NOTICE.

The accounts of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., in the hands of J. M. Shoemaker, must be settled immediately. All debtors are notified to come forward and make payment, as in case of neglect the only notice hereafter will come to them by the hands of an officer. "A stitch in time saves nine!"

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25th.—tf.

Bedford English School.

J. W. DICKERSON, Principal,
J. G. FISHER, Assistant.

Fall quarter begins Aug. 18, and continues 11 weeks.

CHARGES: Principal's room, $5.00; Assistant's room $2.00 to $4.00, according to studies pursued.

A Normal class will be formed and instruction given daily in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Good boarding can be had at from $1.50 to $2.00 per week.

No pupil will be taken for less time than a quarter, nor will any deduction be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

Rooms in the Union School-house. Pupils will have the use of all necessary apparatus, Maps, Globes, Charts, &c.

Bedford, July 18, 1862.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 30th day of August, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

1. One tract of land containing 80 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half dwelling house, with kitchen attached, tenant house, and double log barn thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John H. Rush, Robert Fyan and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Adam Earnest.

2. Also, one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a log house, log barn, and other out-buildings, adjoining lands of Eckhart Horn's heirs, land lately of John Shafer, and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Gideon Hiteshew.

3. Also, all defendant, John Wright's interest in and to one tract of land, containing 500 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Philip Swartzwelder, Joshua Pennell and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Wright.

4. Also, one tract of land containing 131 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log frame dwelling house with basement, and frame bank barn thereon erected; also, a young apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Levi H. Diehl, David Bradley and others; situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Miller.

6. Also, all defendant, J. Peter Krichbaum's, interest in the following described tract of land, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, and State of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Big Will's Creek, being the land that the said J. Peter Krichbaum bought of Peter Smith, adjoining lands of John Wilhelm, John Miller, Levi Shaffer, Shroyer and others. One tract, or part of a tract of land containing 261 acres and 136 perches, and the other tract warranted in the name of Edward Allen, containing 464 acres and allowance, and taken in execution as the property of J. Peter Krichbaum.

7. Also, one lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, fronting about 55 feet on Pitt street, and extending back 240 feet to an alley, with a new two story brick dwelling house, with brick back building attached and brick smoke house thereon erected, adjoining lot of John Hafer on the East, and lot of John Arnold on the West, situate in Bedford borough, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Spidel.

8. Also, one tract of land containing 256 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, log stable, and saw mill thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Jos. Mills, John Mills' heirs and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob C. Boor.

9 Also, all defendant, Dr. S. A. Fitch's, right, title and interest, in and to one lot of ground in the town of Lewistown, fronting about 60 feet on Schellsburg street, and extending back about 120 feet, with a two story plank dwelling house and carriage shed thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Stiffler, Emanuel Benton and others, situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Dr. S. A. Fitch.

10. Also, one tract of land cantaining 285 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence with a story and a half plank dwelling house, story and a half log dwelling house, saw mill, small grist mill and bank barn thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Grubb, Laban Hanks, Samuel Snively and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Martin.

11. Also, one tract of land containing 178 acres, more or less, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Alexander Fletcher, John Robison and others, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Conrad Smith.

12. Also, all defendant, Geo Miller's interest in and to one tract of land, containing 5 acres, more or less, about 3½ acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, with kitchen attached, blacksmith shop, cooper shop, log stable and other outbuildings thereon erected.

13. Also, one other tract containing 80 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining the above tract, lands of John Cluce, Thomas Growden and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Miller.

14. Also, one tract of land containing 150 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with about 250 apple, peach and pear trees growing thereon, adjoining lands of Samuel Vondersmith, W. M. Hall, Esq., and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Lyon, Esq.

15. Also, all defendant, Solomon Dull's interest in and to one tract of land containing 15 acres, more or less, about 7 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinky, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Dull.

16. Also, one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story stone dwelling house, with kitchen attached, bank barn, tenant house; and other out buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of William Hartley, widow Weisel and others, situate in Snake Spring township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Abraham Ritchey's administrators.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION,

FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO ITS CLOSE,
BY THOMAS P. KETTELL.

Giving an account of its origin, the secession of the Southern States and the formation of the Confederate Government, the concentration of the Military and financial resources of the Federal Government, the development of its vast power, the raising, organizing, and equipping of the Armies and Navies; lucid, vivid, and accurate description of battles, bombardment, sieges and surrender of Forts, captured batteries, etc., etc. The immense financial resources and comprehensive measures of the Government, the enthusiasm and patriotic contributions of the people, together with sketches of the lives of all the eminent statesmen and military and naval commanders, from official sources.

L. STEBBINS, Publisher.

GEORGE W. GROVE, Agent.
Assistant Agents, T. H. C. BURCH,
LEVI DAUGHERTY,
WM. A. GROVE, Substitute for
J. L. DAUGHERTY.

July 25, 1862.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

GREAT BOOK IN PRESS.

THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT REBELLION;

OR,

The Heroism of our Soldiers & Sailors.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hairbreadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principle battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞*A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscription.*

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES FROM 1608 TO 1860.

By Dr. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money, by Conducting business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price, $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been published in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO *care* JOY, COE & CO., *Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.* July 11th '62. 1 y.

ANOTHER VICTORY!!!

Richmond has Fallen,

AND MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with one of the *MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF*

Fancy and Staple Goods

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,

Consisting, in part, of LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every variety and of the very LATEST STYLE—such as

Shepherd's and French Plaids;
Black and White Plaid Silks—Plaid
Neapolitan Silks for Traveling Suits:
Organdy Lawns, Choice Styles;—Mozambiques and Tamertines, (scarce and desirable;)
Silk Poplins, and Fancy Striped Barages, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO—A splendid assortment of Lace Mantles and Shawls; French Embroidered Robes with Mantles; Brocheo and Stella Shawls, together with every variety of Bonnet and Dress Trimmings—too numerous to mention.

ALSO—BONNETS, of the latest style—Fine English Straw, Silk, Neapolitan and Braid Bonnets, White Black and Grey—both trimmed and untrimmed. A large assortment of Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Silk mits, Silk and Kid Gloves, Braids, Laces, Parasols, Sun Shades, Ladies, Misses and Childrens HATS—a full assortment of the latest style.

All the above goods were bought for CASH, and will be sold at prices that defy all competition.

Bonnets at 50 cents, Ruches 12½ to 25 cents, Kid Gloves 62½ cents, Silk Gloves 18¾ cents, Trimming Ribbon 12½ cents, Shepherd's Plaids 18¾ cents, Lace Mantles at $3.00, Hoopskirts from 50 cts. to $2.00.

☞Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, June 6, 1862.

The War Just Commenced!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Millwrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, May 30, 1862.

Public Sale of

DANIEL SLEIGHTER'S REAL ESTATE
IN MONROE TOWNSHIP.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, in Monroe township, on Saturday, August 16, 1862, the following described Real Estate, to wit: The Real Estate of which the said Daniel Sleighter died seized, containing 210¾ acres, neat measure, adjoining lands of Jeremiah Shaw, John Mearkle, Jonas Williams heirs, William Clark, Daniel Sleighter, jr., and others. The improvements are a Three Story Weather-boarded Log House, Log Barn, Blacksmith Shop, Spring House, and other buildings. Two orchards of about 150 trees of choice fruit. About 140 acres cleared, of which 12 acres, at least, are meadow, the balance is well timbered. The property is well watered and contains a good spring close to the house.

Terms—One-third at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal yearly payments without interest.

SOLOMON FEIGHT,
NICHOLAS SLEIGHTER,
July 18, 1862.—at Administrators.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

Prepared from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1, Spruce Street, New York. SPECIAL AGENT WANTED. ADDRESS, Box 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

The HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNITURE POLISH is for sale here by

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 19, 1862.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S Dental Remedies

ARE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH & A SWEET BREATH;

AND

CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price, 37 cents per bottle. This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 13 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice-President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

DR. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES ARE FOR SALE IN THIS PLACE BY

NEW FIRM.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Josiah Baughman and Bro. having taken John A. Gump as a partner in the Foundry business, will continue under the firm of

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,

to fill all orders for *CASTINGS* of every description as well as MACHINERY of all kinds in our line of business. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and on the shortest notice. All our work is WARRANTED.

We manufacture Cooking, Parlor and Ten Plate STOVES, and in addition to stoves of our own make we will keep on hand and furnish to order all kinds of stoves from the best Eastern manufactories. We have, also, a TIN SHOP connected with the above, and we are confident we can sell

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, as low as the lowest.

In the room formerly occupied by Simon S. Shafer as a dry goods store, we have opened a fine assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERS AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, CEDAR WARE, BRUSHES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.,

Celebrated Self Adjusting Clothes Wringer.

This is the greatest invention of the day for ladies. We are the only authorized agents of Bedford county for the sale of this splendid invention. Call and see it in operation, ladies!

TERMS:—Cash or produce, except to prompt paying customers, but in no case will longer credit than six months be given.

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & Co.

June 27, 1862.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

February 28, 1862.—1y*

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST: HOW RESTORED.

Just published in a sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT & RADICAL cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

July 4, 1862—1y.

$25 ! EMPLOYMENT ! $75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

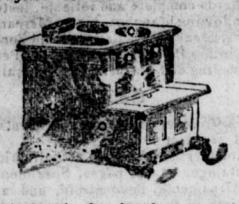
Aug. 28, '61.

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT THE
BIG PADLOCK.

WILLIAM HARTLEY now offers to the public, the largest, best selected, and most elegant stock of

Hardware and Useful Inventions,

ever brought to Bedford county. His *prices* will suit *nett cash buyers*. He has also added

STOVE  STOVE

Department, to his already elegant stock, and can now furnish Cooking Stoves, with all the late improvements, unsurpassed for beauty and excellence, WARRANTED in every respect, and as cheap as the cheapest. Those desiring to purchase an extra heavy plated Cook Stove, that will last a life time, and never *cave in*, or fail to bake "whilst the dough lasts," should give Hartley a call.

Skillets, Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Fruit Cans, &c., &c., always on hand.

The celebrated "Self-adjusting Clothes Wringer," may be seen in operation at Hartley's, for the sale of which he has secured the *exclusive* right. No use talking about it—go and see it, ladies!

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

Merchants, Farmers and Millers can buy these from Hartley at Manufacturers' prices, *delivered in Bedford*, as he has the agency, and by buying from him you can *save freight*.

Farmers can be accommodated with all the best inventions in *Farm Machinery*, such as Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Chop Mills, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Ploughs, Grain Fans, Apple Parers, Churns, Grind Stones, and any thing else in his line. Remember all goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Every body pleased, and satisfaction guaranteed to all reasonable men. Hartley will not allow any regular dealer to undersell him, and will always endeavor to furnish the very best articles in his line for the money.

TERMS—Cash, or Produce, unless as a *special favor to reliable and prompt paying customers*, but in no case will a longer credit be given than 6 months.

Bedford, May 2, 1862.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.
PEACE TO BE DECLARED
On the Ninth of June
CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,
Poplins, Grenadines, De laines, Berages,
FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.
SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!
SHAWLS, in great variety!
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
of every description!
READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,
LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots
CHILDREN'S do. do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the Subscriber, on the Will of Juliana Beegle, late of Rainsburg, in said County, that all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

F. D. BEEGLE, Ex'r.
Residing in St. Clairsville.

August 1, 1862.

Glass Fruit Jars.

Blymire & Son are now offering for sale the best and MOST RELIABLE SELF SEALING FRUIT JAR ever brought before the public.

Having the *right* to sell these jars, being patentde, they are the only firm in town offering them to the public.

HARDWARE, OILS, PAINTS, &c., at lowest CASH prices.

GEO. BLYMIRE & SON.

July 4, 1862.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

NEW STORE.
LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16 1862.



THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted. a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings through out the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

DRUGS AND BOOKS
H. C. REAMER.
JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,
In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware



ceived, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.
April 12 1861.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes and Boots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots for sale. May 30.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

WANTED, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, and all kinds of country produce, at Farquhar's New Store, Mann's Corner, Juliana St. May 30.

BEDFORD HOTEL
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to renthr comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants wil be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carage hou se.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres, In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 7. 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

W. W. MAIR. JOHNS. DAVISON

MAIR AND DAVISON,
Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburg Penn'a.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared on do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rental Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

Union Hotel,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL of the best quality, and WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, for sale at George Blymire & Son's, at reduced prices.

Also—HARDWARE of every description; GRASS and GRAIN SCYTHES in great variety.

COOKING, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, of every description, among which may be found the celebrated *PRINCE ROYAL*, the best and most perfect stove in the market. Warranted as represented. They are the only firm in town who can sell this stove, having the *sole agency*.

Call and see for yourselves. Every thing in our line at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

June 6, 1862.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouai river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon or future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

ATTENTION, MERCHANTS!

You are hereby requested to come forward immediately and lift your licenses for 1862 as the State must have her money. By attending to this notice, costs may be saved.

A. J. SANSOM,
June 27.—3 tsat. *Treasurer.*

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

J. W LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.
Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

DR. F. C. REAMER,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Bedford. Aug. 1, 1861.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.
George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardwares Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles. Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

PICTURES!
Pictures!! Pictures!!

I have just returned from the Eastern cities, and having purchased the latest improvements for Photographing, Ambrotyping, taking views, &c., I am prepared to furnish *PICTURES OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE*, and at reasonable prices.—My stock consists of

AMBROTYPES,
Whole, Half, and Quarter Size,
PHOTOGRAPHS.
"Cartes De Visite" Photographs,
VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPHS,

A beautiful assortment of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS and LOCKETS,

Union Frames and Cases of all sizes, Ornamental and Plain Gilt frames, and every other kind of frames and cases used for Ambrotypes, and Photographic Pictures, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. I have also a fine portfolio of Stereoscopic views, which the public are invited to examine.

All orders promptly executed. Terms invariably CASH, without respect to persons.

T. R. GETTYS.

June 13, 1862.—3m

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MAGILL & HOFFMEIER*, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, I inform my patrons and the public generally, that I will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.

Persons desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell lower than any other firm in the county. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.

Hoping by strict attention to business to merit the public patronage, I will always be found at my establishment, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

☞The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

J. B. MAGILL.

June 6, 1862.

CONFECTIONERY
AND GROCERY

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.—1y.

LOVERING'S GOLDEN SYRUP, and all kinds of family groceries, very cheap at Farquhar's new store, Mann's Corner. May 30.

ROCK POWDER—
Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

JOHN BORDER,
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

Drawn for September Term, (Monday 1,) 1862.

Jacob H. Wright, Esq., foreman, Emanuel Shearer, George W. Gump Isaac Mengel, Samuel Ickes, Samuel Snavely, William Yost, Josiah A. Border, John Kegg, Jacob Hillegass, Samuel Dubbs, John Whetstone, Jacob Koontz, Valentine Freet, John Dasher, Jacob Kegarice, Geo. Amick, Daniel Burger, John Hoenstine, Emanuel Statler, Michael Stock, Edward Pearson, Geo. Beckley, Jeremiah Weight.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS,

Drawn for September Term, [1st Monday, 1st day] 1862.

Richard Langdon, Thomas Hughes, Wm. Little, Thomas McCoy, A. L. Beckhoeffer, John May, David Sparks, Levi Devore, Castleton Ake, Samuel Working, Jeremiah Gordon, Hezekiah May, Wm. Deatrick, Michael Lutz, Michael Wyant, Thomas Steel, Moses Shaw, Samuel James, Philip Reisinger, Joseph Imler, Uriah Adams, Samuel Moses, Wm. S. Lingenfelter, Jeremiah Black, Edward Kerr, Jacob Lashley, Henry P. Diehl, John Bridges, James Rea, jr., John Zook, Frederick Hildebrand, Joseph R. Durborrow, John W. Crisman, Michael Hillegas, Thomas Blackburn, Peter Ewalt, Daniel B. Troutman, Isaac Reighard.

August 8, 1862.

NEW GOODS.

P. A. REED has just received a large assortment of

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

☞Call and see for yourselves.

August 1, 1862.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE;

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
German Bitters,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters. I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

—:o:—

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.
June 13, 1862—1y.